

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 49

OCTOBER 24, 1934

No. 8



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The Cotton Tolerance Export Plan*

By Samuel C. Lamport

THE PLEA AND THE PROMISE

WE are asking the Administration to allot to us 15 million dollars under Section 32 of the AAA Amendments for the revival of textile exports. Granted this tolerance we can lead the mobilization of American industry toward real, honest-to-God recovery. It will enable thousands of workers to regain their normal jobs in the various branches of our industry, producing goods that are wanted in world markets. In more than 40 States thousands of self-respecting workers will don their overalls and go back to work on enterprises that are economically sound and correct—and their jobs will not fade out in a few months.

PRIVATE INDUSTRY MUST LEAD IN RE-EMPLOYMENT

The President has urgently requested private industry to take over the problem of unemployment. The textile industry has had a remarkable affinity for being first in carrying out his mandates. In a recent address, President Roosevelt said that with a coalition of the liberal forces in America "It can be done." From the standpoint of promise and performance no group of industrialists has better earned the title of liberals than has the American textile industry.

LIBERALS

Throughout the critical period of the past few years we have contributed in a most liberal way toward solving the problem of recovery. Under the NRA, of blessed memory, we were the signers of Code No. 1, and we are proud of the fact that we carried out its provisions, rigorous, difficult and self-sacrificing though they were, in a most liberal and loyal manner. We paid the processing and floor taxes, and to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars have been liberal to the farmers. We have continued the worthwhile surviving elements of the NRA and are still giving to America a 97½ per cent adherence to code principles and provisions. This statement is based on an actual inventory taken by the Cotton Textile Institute within the last few weeks. This indeed is liberalism—practical and factual.

Our textile institutions further manifest their liberality by continuing to distribute products to the consumer below cost of production. Recent statements of large organizations show coincidental increases in both volume of sales and net losses. How can anyone challenge the statement that we are the greatest aggregation of liberals in America?

A UNITED INDUSTRY

We, the industrial liberals of America, are foregathered

here to night under the auspices of the Cotton Tolerance Committee of the Textile Export Association of the United States. We are here united. At this gathering are representatives of every phase of the textile industry. Every cross-section is here to register in one voice the urgent necessity for immediate action. It is a voice that reverberates the yearning of thousands upon thousands of textile and cotton garment operatives who want to keep their self respect. They plead to be taken off relief rolls, no matter under what guise, and put back on steady, recurring jobs, producing things that are useful and wanted.

The Cotton Tolerance Committee carried this prayer of our workers to the leaders of both branches of our legislature. We presented our plan and convinced them that our main fault was not in over-production but in under-distribution, and that the straight line toward prosperity lies on the road that leads to expanding markets for American cotton goods.

CONGRESS RESPONDS

Congress has heard our plea. Our legislators agreed that the expansion of our export markets was a vital necessity for American farmers, American labor and American industry. They registered this conviction in Section 32 of the AAA Amendments. This was what we fought for, and won.

This section makes specific provision that 30 per cent of import duties shall be segregated for three purposes, the main one of which is to stimulate the export of American agricultural products—and cotton products are certainly a very large factor in this category. It is interesting to note that the export of unmanufactured cotton was specifically excluded from any benefits under this section, for it was the wish of our legislators to give the operatives, the manufacturers and the garment makers a fair break.

Under this section there will be available for these purposes between 90 and 150 million dollars annually.

WE WANT OUR FAIR SHARE

We understand that at this time more than half of this entire sum has already been earmarked as a benefit payment to farmers on raw cotton, and not one dollar has as yet been allocated to the textile industry. All that we want is fair play and simple justice. We have been very conservative in our demands. We have filed with the Secretary of Agriculture our request for an allotment of 15 million dollars. Such a fund will enable us to regain the export yardage that has been taken away from us during the past five years. This sum is small indeed in

(Continued on Page 26)

*Address at Cotton Tolerance Dinner Meeting, October 16th.

The Proposed Export Tolerance Plan

No Time To Compromise Industry's Relation To AAA

By Frederick Moore

Of Moore & Thies, Textile Cost Engineers, Charlotte, N. C.

In this article Mr. Moore takes issue with those who believe that the textile industry should enjoy an "export tolerance" to be paid through AAA. He thinks the industry's position toward AAA processing taxes is being jeopardized by seeking funds through the same agency.

In contrast to Mr. Moore's views, the views of those exporters who favor the tolerance plan are outlined in the preceding pages by Samuel Lamport.—Editor.

Many of us are thoroughly opposed to the theory that the Government can, or should, equalize advantages between agriculturist and manufacturer. If socialists wish to argue that there should be an equal division of benefits among men, irrespective of the value of their several labors, our reply is, that we are not concerned with a justice as so conceived. We prefer to hold fast to the Socratic principle, shopworn as it is, that individuals are neither to take that which is another's, or be deprived of that which is their own.

In holding to this conviction, we are not unmindful of the recent deplorable condition of American agriculturists. We merely contend that their position cannot be bettered, to a degree that is permanent, by the enforced collection and payment to them of money extracted from industries, whose workers are presumed not to be just so affected. Moreover, we hold that money, so collected, represents the equivalent of so much labor expended in these industries and having been taken away, will ultimately leave the worker without such benefit, or force him to go through so much more labor to replace it. We believe these conclusions are drawn from economic facts that no argument can alter.

Our further conviction is, that when some one is forced to lose what another one receives as a gift, the benefit so received for exercising bad judgment will seldom be conducive to the cultivation of a good or better judgment. It merely delays correction of the evil which gave rise to the need for assistance. If, for instance, the cotton farmer is planting less cotton, the difference being offset by benefits received from the textile industry, he has to no less extent become resigned to a sense of security which, according to all information available, is less permanent than ever before in the history of cotton growing. He sits supinely by, while the world tendency towards national self-sufficiency is destroying the last vestige of foreign market for his product—secure in the belief that benefits received will take care of the situation until the return of a prosperity, which his representative in Congress assures him is just around the corner.

Meanwhile, there is another picture no less deplorable. It is that of the industry which was first to adjust its wage and hour standards to fit in with a plan that was declared to have been developed for the expressed purpose of aiding economic recovery. Having later fallen a victim to class legislation, its owners and workers have during the past two years been forced to contribute an enor-

mous amount to righting a cotton-growing situation, for which they were neither responsible and which, in the light of all intelligent reasoning, cannot be artificially corrected.

In the Agricultural Adjustment Act we have sufficient evidence to warrant the statement that, beyond maintaining justice, the government can do little in the direction of paternalism without transgressing justice. If, in order to aid the cotton farmer, it trespasses as it does, upon textile owners and workers and their income, it commits a wrong instead of preventing one and to that extent transgresses justice instead of preserving it. In this act it practically arrives at the point of saying to industry, "This much of your work and this much of your revenue shall be devoted, not to your purpose but the purpose we have in view." It is our opinion that to whatever extent a statement like this is implied in the Constitution to that extent our citizens have become slaves to their government. It is one of the vagaries of human nature that such a dictum is condemned when committed by one, but thoroughly sanctified if committed by a majority in Congress.

The textile industry has thus far held firmly to the theory that industrial progress is a growth and cannot be manufactured artificially. In this it is entirely right. Its payment to labor which represents an average of nearly 58 per cent of the manufacturing cost of its product (exclusive of the cost of cotton), as compared to approximately 30 per cent paid to automobile workers has been established automatically by fundamental laws. Despite this fact, during the past two years social theorists have unmercifully applied the scalpel to the industry in many directions, culminating the Connery-Wagner Labor Disputes Bill—a horrible piece of class legislation, permitting among others, coercion on the part of labor leaders while denying the same privilege to employers.

This is no time for the textile industry to compromise its position or surrender its principles to mere expediency. If these many acts are fair, just and have an ethical warrant, then an export tolerance is justifiable—but the industry has openly and repeatedly denied that they are and an export tolerance differs, only in application, from the processing tax. A compensation of 7 cents a pound received for 7 cents a pound unearned is 7 cents a pound lost whether handled directly through section 9 of AAA or segregated through section 3 of the amendments to said Act—eventually lost somewhere to someone. An export tolerance will no more work than will eventually the processing tax, and 15 millions is only a pittance to receive for surrendering a conviction as compared to the approximate amount of 250 millions that the industry has paid under a strong protest that the collection of this tax is unjustifiable and unconstitutional which position it is believed it should continue to defend until fully vindicated by Supreme Court decision.

Crepe Fabrics

By Arthur H. Schnell

The creping properties of the filling in a crepe cloth are influenced by:

- (a) Number of warp threads per inch.
- (b) The size of the warp threads.
- (c) The dents per inch.
- (d) The thickness of the dent (light space between dents).
- (e) The ply.
- (f) The picks per inch.
- (g) The size of the crepe filling.
- (h) The processing of the filling.
 - (a) Thrown unsoaked.
 - (b) Thrown soaked.
 - (c) Thrown boiled off.
 - (d) Thrown soupled.
- (i) The Turns per inch.
 - (a) Number of warp threads per inch.

When a cloth is woven with less than the maximum density of warp threads per inch, part of the filling is not covered, as shown in Figure 1, Arrows A.

fig 1—half tone

Those parts of the filling, which are covered with warp threads, must resist the tendency of the warp thread to hold it in a straight line. Those parts of the filling that are not covered with warp threads must not resist any opposition to creping or drawing together.

If a cloth were woven in a 50 reed, 43 inches wide, with 40 per cent light space between dents and a total of 60 per cent dent density, and the warp threads 40 per cent of maximum density, the following would result:

The dent marks, caused by the width of the dents, would equal about 60 per cent of 43 inches or 25.8 inches. (Note: The dent marks are not always as wide as the dents, the warp threads have a tendency to spread).

The coverage of the filling by the warp equals 40 per cent of 43 inches or 17.2 inches. The grey goods would shrink in the boil-off (degumming) to 17.2 inches.

Calculating 60 microns for a 20/22 denier raw silk thread, the number of warp threads would equal $(17.2 \times 25,400)$ divided by 60 or 7,281. The threads per inch would equal 169.

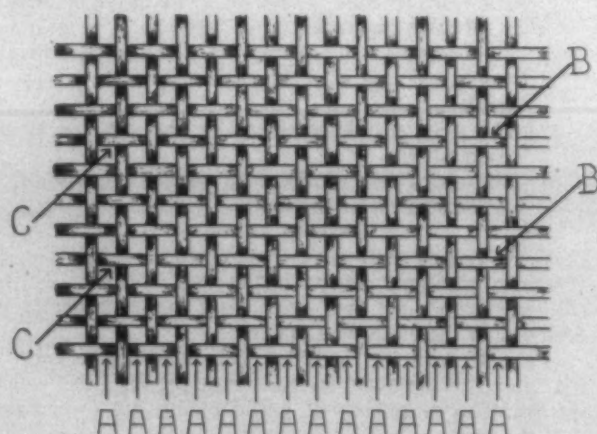


Figure 1

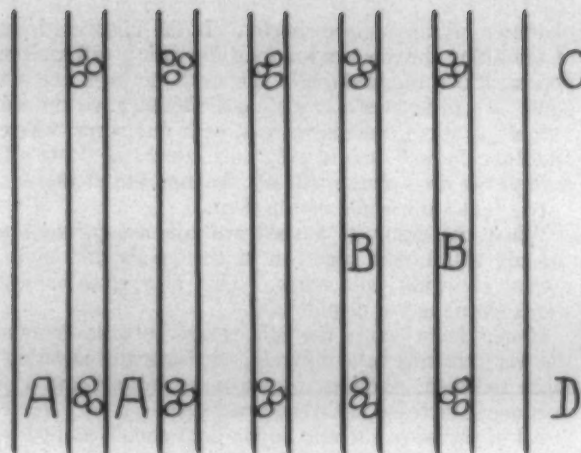


Figure 2—Showing Reed Enlarged in Width and Cross-Section of Warp Threads.

Legend—A Dents—B Light Spaces Between Dents—C Ends in Upper Shed—D Ends in Lower Shed.

The maximum density of 60 micron diameter threads per inch equals 25,400 divided by 60 or 423.

Less than the maximum density of warp threads per inch aids the crepe filling in shrinking the cloth during degumming. Less than the maximum density of warp threads per inch influences excessive width shrinkage during degumming, unless the turns per inch are reduced in proportion to the resistance offered by the warp threads.

Arrows B, Figure 1, point to those parts of the filling which are not covered by warp threads, excepting in the heaviest warp constructions. These uncovered parts draw together and permit width shrinkage. The filling crepes together (taffeta weave) in the direction which offers the least resistance. This would be at Arrow C, Figure 1, at that part of the filling opposite to where the warp threads weave under and over the filling.

(b) The size of the warp threads.

A heavy warp thread of 100 deniers will give more resistance to creping than one of 30, 40 or 50 deniers. A thin sheath of warp threads totaling maximum density, will offer less resistance to width shrinkage than heavier threads of less than maximum density. A thread of a diameter of 100 microns weighs 4 times as much as one of 50 microns and is therefore four times the deniers in size.

Fewer than the maximum density of threads per inch in the warp can give a weight per 100 yards, of three times the pounds of a finer yarn of maximum density.

The extent of the width shrinkage and the height of the pebble of a crepe cloth are dependent upon the pounds of warp yarn therein. This is of course only one of the many factors governing properly constructed fabrics.

(c) Dents per inch.

The thickness of the dents per inch influences the pebble and width shrinkage to various degrees, although the density of all the dents in one inch of the reed would total the same fraction of an inch.

If in a 50 reed, the density of all the dents per inch equals .6 of an inch, it would permit a greater width shrinkage than if the reed were 70 dents per inch and also totaling .6 inch.

The finer reeds distribute the warp threads more equally over the filling and the lengths of the uncovered parts

of the crepe threads are shorter. If the uncovered parts of the filling threads are too long the filling will kink and appear above the surface of the cloth between the warp ends. Each dent in a crepe cloth should have the same number of warp threads therein, with fine reeds, where 1 and 2, or 2 and 3 ends are drawn through the dents alternately, the dent marks will not damage the cloth.

(d) The thickness of the dent.

When the dents of a reed are too heavy, the warp threads will bunch together in the goods and give an excessively wide dent mark. This also gives excessive width shrinkage in degumming.

Heavy dents reduce the light spaces between dents and the warp threads have difficulty in rising and lowering to make the shed. This causes excessive friction and a proportionate increase in thread breakages.

All of the warp threads in one dent should spread over as great a portion of the filling as possible and as near to the proportionate average width as the count calls for. For example, a 50/2/3 construction calls for each 2/3 ends per dent to cover 1/50th of an inch of filling. This is impossible, however, because of the thickness of the dent. Each 1/50th of an inch of the filling does contain an equal number of threads, of which one-half is on each side of the cloth (taffeta weave).

When there is not enough light space between the dents to permit the warp threads to pass by one another in the shedding, they are forced to cross and push over or under one another as shown in Figure 2. Often there is only enough light space for half of the threads.

Figure 2

(e) The ply.

A cloth woven one end in a heddle permits each warp thread to lie against the filling. If two or more shafts are lifted to ply the warp, then all of the warp threads will lie against the filling.

When the warp is entered two or more threads in one heddle, not all of them will lie against the filling at every pick, especially with the heavier counts. The threads are not always directed to weave one against the other in parallel lines as with single entering. The threads pile over and cross each other.

Ply woven fabrics in the heavier counts account for improperly constructed cloths.

More than the maximum density of threads per inch should not be woven, as all of the threads cross each other and are against one another between the picks. If the threads cannot lie in one line against one another they will be forced to a point above or below the straight line and give uneven goods.

(f) Picks per inch.

Few picks per inch give maximum width shrinkage and the maximum picks give minimum width shrinkage.

A cloth with the maximum picks per inch and a maximum warp density per inch will shrink less than if woven with less than a maximum warp density.

A cloth woven with the maximum picks per inch will shrink less with a warp of a maximum density of heavy sized yarns than if woven with a maximum density of finer sized yarns.

The weight of a warp of 60 micron diameter threads (21 deniers) maximum density, 100 yards long and 43 inches wide equals 423 x 43 x 100 or 1,818,900 yards divided by 212,600 or 8.56 pounds.

Both of the foregoing examples are figured maximum density. The one has twice as many threads per inch as the other and weighs one-half as much. Woven with the same filling, the lighter weight warp will shrink more in width than the heavier sized warp.

(a) The size of the crepe filling.

A heavy warp requires a highly twisted fine thread to

give a width shrinkage for a prominent pebble. For a high pebble a heavy filling is needed. Excessive or beaded twists should not be used.

The size of the crepe filling should vary with the coarseness of the cloth. The heavier the filling, the wider the rib or pick. Heavy warps often call for an increase in the filling size. Heavy crepe threads shrink warps in proportion to the increase in size of the filling, without an increase in turns per inch or throwing take-up.

One pound of crepe filling of a given twist and size will shrink about the same pounds of warp as a heavier thread of the same twist shrinkage if the number of yards of goods woven with one pound is equal.

(h) The processing of the filling.

Various degrees of quality result from processing crepe yarns with other than raw silk singles.

A crepe thread thrown with raw silk is wirier and harder than one thrown with soaked silk. Moisture softens the gum and fiber and increases the thread's elasticity.

Crepe threads thrown with boil-off tram are soft and have a smaller diameter than raw thrown crepes. This permits an increase in the picks per inch. There is some difficulty in throwing, however, the fibers being without the protection of the gum or bast.

Soupled tram can be twisted into crepe threads, giving the threads smaller diameter, permitting an increase in the number of picks per inch. In throwing the fiber has the protection of one-half of the gum.

The twist shrinkage of crepe threads thrown with boiled-off or soupled trams, is less than if thrown with raw silk.

(i) The turns per inch.

The turns per inch should not exceed a number greater than sufficient to shrink the cloth to a width somewhat less than the finished width.

Excessive turns decrease the luster of the thread and increase the cost of the cloth.

It is best not to give a crepe thread more turns than equals the maximum number that the yarn will take before crowding the twist. This can be calculated at between 15 and 20 per cent. Some throwsters can give a uniform thread with various percentages of shrinkage. Crowding the twist causes the thread to be uneven in diameter, not uniform.

ABOUT CONSTRUCTING FABRICS

When constructing a family of crepe cloths, from light to heavy qualities, the following might be of value and worth considering.

1. The picks per inch should equal the dents per inch.
2. The turns per inch should equal the dents per inch.
3. The warp threads should weave at the same angles in all of the qualities.
4. The coarseness of both the warp and filling threads should increase with the coarseness of the cloth or quality.
5. The twist shrinkage should be the same in all of the qualities.
6. The coarseness of the reed should increase with the coarseness of the cloth.

RAYON CREPES

Rayon crepes, with silk or rayon filling, should not be woven to maximum density in the reed or loom. Unlike silk, rayon does not lose weight and thread diameter in degumming the cloth, washing, etc.

If a cloth with 50, 75, 100 or 150 denier rayon yarn in the warp were woven to maximum density, the width shrinkage, to cause creping, would be difficult to process.

If the rayon were 90 microns in diameter the maximum density would be 25,400 divided by 90 or 282 threads

(Continued on Page 13)

Two S. T. A. Groups To Meet

The South Carolina Spinners' Division of the Southern Textile Association will hold its fall meeting at Greenville, S. C., on Saturday, October 26th, at 10 a. m. The meeting will be held in Library Hall, on the second floor of the Greenville Public Library Building.

The meeting will be devoted to a discussion of a number of questions on spinning, the discussion to be led by Joe Cobb, of Langley, S. C., chairman of the Division.

EASTERN CAROLINA DIVISION

The Eastern Carolina Division will meet at the Erwin Mills Auditorium in West Durham, N. C., on Saturday morning, November 2nd.

Methods of making tests in various departments of the mill, and the value of such tests to the mills will be the principal topic considered at the meeting. P. B. Parks, Jr., of Erwin Mills, Erwin, N. C., is chairman of this Division and will preside at the meeting.

Both of the above meetings will be limited to morning sessions only and are expected to adjourn by 1 p. m.

N. C. Association To Meet At Pinehurst

The Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association is to be held at the Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C., on November 21st and 22nd, it has been announced by Hunter Marshall, secretary.

A preliminary meeting of the Board of Directors will be held on the morning of the 21st and the convention will be formally opened at the banquet session that evening.

The feature speaker at the banquet will be Strickland Gillian, nationally known humorist, whose address will carry a "Washington slant."

The regular business session will be held on the morning of the 22nd, with President J. A. Long presiding. James A. Emery, national counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers, will be the principal speaker. His subject will be "Legislative Trends in Washington as They Affect the Textile Industry." His remarks will be followed by a general discussion participated in by the membership.

A number of entertainment features including golf and other sports are being arranged.

Explains Position of Osage Mfg. Co. in Suit

The following letter from S. A. Burts, president and treasurer of the Osage Manufacturing Company, Bessemer City, N. C., is published to correct any erroneous impression through the publication last week of a news item relating to a suit by the American Trust Company against American Cotton Mills:

"Your issue of October 17, 1935, carried an item that the Osage Manufacturing Company was a defendant in a suit: 'American Trust Company vs. American Cotton Mills et al.'"

"The American Trust Company is making no money demand against the Osage Manufacturing Company. The Osage Manufacturing Company owes the American Trust Company nothing, and the American Trust Company does not so claim.

"It happens that some time ago the American Cotton Mills deeded to Osage Manufacturing Company a lot 100 feet by 140 feet worth approximately \$100.00, and it is now discovered that there was a mortgage on such lot in favor of the American Trust Company, which title the

American Trust Company is asserting in its suit against the American Cotton Mills.

"That is the sole connection the Osage Manufacturing Company has with the suit. The American Trust Company does not claim that the Osage Manufacturing Company owes it anything, and is asking no recovery against the Osage Manufacturing Company except to assert its mortgage title as against the Osage Manufacturing Company's deed to the lot."

Honor Alexander Genz

New York.—In recognition of forty years service with the Borne-Scrymser Company, Alexander J. Genz was tendered a surprise testimonial dinner by officials of the company and his associates at the South Front street plant, of which he is chief engineer and master mechanic.

Mr. Genz started to work for the company when it operated a refinery here. When the plant was moved to Jersey City in 1904, he was made master mechanic. In 1915, he returned to Elizabeth as engineer in charge of construction of a new plant. Following completion of the plant in 1916, he was promoted to the position of chief engineer.

A check was presented Mr. Genz in behalf of the firm by Walter T. Hay, superintendent of the Elizabeth plant. In behalf of his coworkers, an arm chair also was presented Mr. Genz.

Camilla Mill Destroyed

The Camilla (Ga.) Hosiery Mill was destroyed by fire October 14th. Officials of the mill, which was located on the outskirts of town, are quoted as saying that a new plant will be erected immediately within the city limits. The loss was estimated at \$18,000.

700 Additional Looms for Lancaster

Lancaster, S. C.—Work has been started on the construction of a new weave room for the Lancaster Cotton Mills. It is understood locally that it will be equipped with 700 looms.

Du Pont in New Charlotte Offices

The Charlotte offices and laboratories of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. are being moved this week from West First street to the first floor of the Duke Power Company on South Church street. The new location offers adequate and well equipped facilities for the offices, laboratories for the dyestuffs, chemicals, paint and rayon departments. John L. Dabbs is Southern manager.

Argentine Striving To Produce Cotton

Buenos Aires—Bernard H. Hird, British cotton classification expert contracted by the Argentine government to aid this country's rapidly-growing cotton industry, has expressed the opinion "that it is not even remotely possible, now, to talk of competition with the United States."

He added, however, that "it is not necessary to be an important competitor for the world market to assure a remunerative and growing industry."

This apparently is the objective at which Argentina is aiming.

Captain Smyth Celebrates 88th Birthday

CAPT. ELLISON A. SMYTH, president of the Balfour Cotton Mills, Balfour, N. C., and one of the pioneer cotton manufacturers of the South, will celebrate his 88th birthday on October 26th. He still goes to his office regularly every day.

The following account of the life of Captain Smyth, based upon a review of the recent book, "The Pioneer," by William P. Jacobs, was written by J. T. Fain, Jr., for the *Greensboro Daily News*:

"This prominent manufacturer, who is one of the best known men in the industry, and who is affectionately known as 'The Captain,' has been a resident of Flat Rock for ten years, although prior to that time he had owned his Flat Rock estate 25 years. He came to Henderson County after a career as a merchant, industrialist, banker, and newspaper owner in South Carolina.

"Captain Smyth was born in Charleston, S. C., on October 26, 1847. He is a son of the Rev. Thomas Smyth and Margaret M. (Adger) Smyth. His great grandfather was William Ellison, who came to this country from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1741. Another ancestor, Robert Ellison was a major in the Continental Army and one of the founders of the Mt. Zion Society, which was later merged with South Carolina College, now the University of South Carolina. His grandfather, James Adger, was a Charleston merchant and banker.

"Captain Smyth was educated at private schools in Charleston and entered the Citadel, the military academy of South Carolina, at Charleston. He did not graduate from this institution, as he entered the Confederate Army in 1864 at the age of 16. In company with many others who left the school under the same circumstances, he has been given membership in the alumni association of the institution.

WITNESSED FIRING ON SUMTER

"As a boy of 15, Captain Smyth stood on the Charleston Battery and watched the firing on Fort Sumter and on the steamer *Star of the West*, which attempted to relieve the Federal forces in the fort. The firing on this ship precipitated the War Between the States. The home of his father, at 18 Meeting street, and the house in which he was born, is half a block from the Battery. The house, a three-story brick structure, is now 115 years old.

"When he entered the Confederate Army he was under Johnston on the coast, but was transferred in November, 1864, from the 43rd South Carolina volunteers to the cadet corps and he never surrendered. The cadet corps claims to have been the first to enter the war and never to have surrendered.

"Following the war he became a junior clerk in the wholesale establishment of J. E. Adger & Co., of Charleston. In 1869 he married Julia Gambrill, daughter of Lancelot Gambrill, of Baltimore. His wife died in 1927.

"During the trying days of Reconstruction following the war, Captain Smyth distinguished himself on many occasions in the rifle clubs, which were organized in Charleston, on the surface for the purpose of target practice, but really for the defense of the white people. He was vice-president of the Carolina Rifle Club, and in 1876 he became captain of the Washington Artillery Rifle Club. This organization had a battery of four guns, two of which are now mounted before the entrance to the Citadel. On one occasion he led a party of his fellow



Captain Ellison A. Smyth

clubmen in the seizure of 200 rifles and ammunition, designed for the use of negro militia. As captain of the club he participated in the big riot of 1876. It was on this occasion that the clubs were joined by Federal troops garrisoned in the old Citadel building.

BECAME MANUFACTURER

"In 1869 Captain Smyth became a partner in Jas. Adger & Co. Later when this concern suspended payments he was assignee. Captain Smyth realized that the wholesale business in Charleston had been ruined and he decided he would enter the manufacturing business.

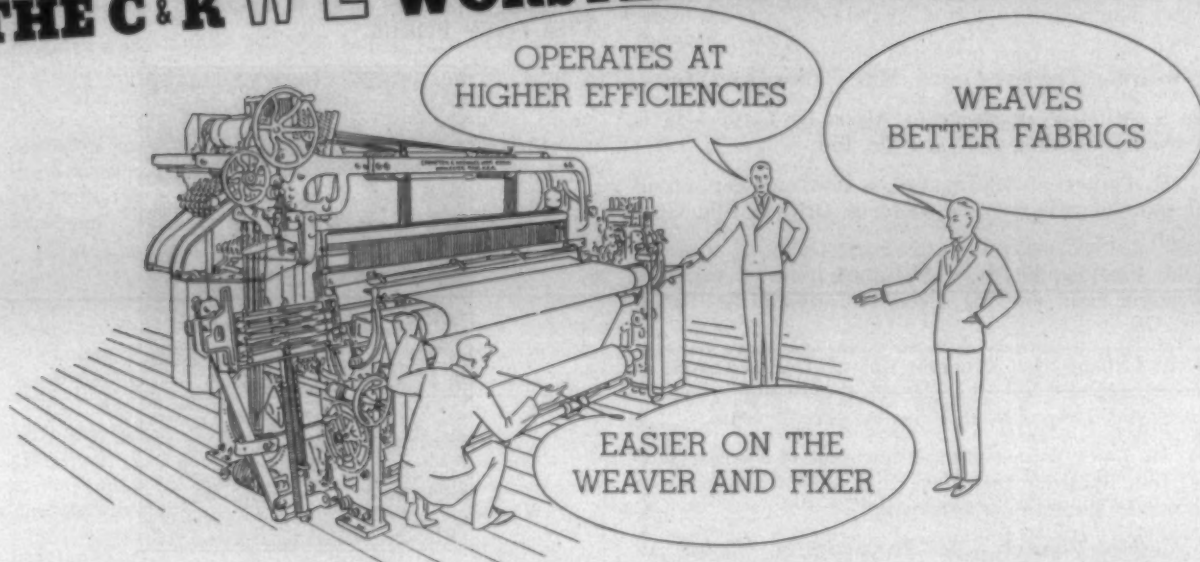
"Although at that time he had never been in a cotton mill, he came naturally by a desire to be a manufacturer. One of his ancestors, James Adger, of County Antrim, Ireland, owned and operated a mill at Dunean and another was Samuel Smyth, who operated a mill at Brandon, near Belfast. The influence of Captain Smyth in the textile industry in South Carolina is still seen in the fact that mills bear the names of Dunean and Brandon.

"Captain Smyth and F. J. Pelzer had been life-long friends and they decided to organize a manufacturing company. The stock of this concern was oversubscribed and construction of the Pelzer mills was begun.

"The capital stock originally was \$400,000 and the first mill had 10,000 spindles. Later three other mills were built at Pelzer, increasing the spindles to 136,000. The stock of the concern was increased to \$1,000,000. Captain Smyth was the first president and treasurer of the concern and held these offices 43 years. The Pelzer Mills were sold to Lockwood, Greene & Co. for \$9,000,000. At the time of sale the mills employed 1,500 people and owned the village which had a population of 5,000.

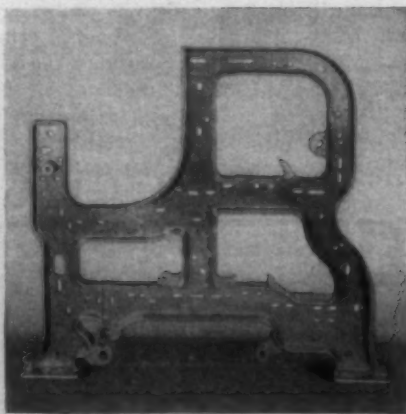
"In 1896 Pelzer No. 4 was built and at the same time
(Continued on Page 12)

THE C & K ^{*}W-2 WORSTED & WOOLEN LOOM

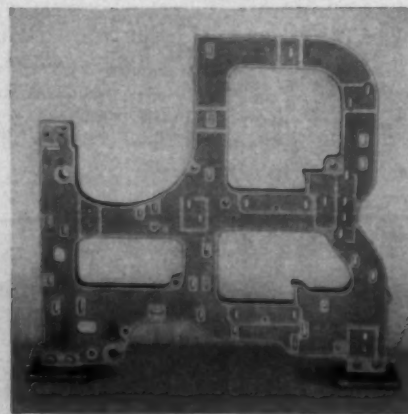


The C & K W-2 Worsted and Woollen Loom is outstanding because of: (1) **Simplicity of design**, with all major adjustments easier and more accessible; (2) **Speed**—10 to 20 picks per minute greater on same fabrics; (3) **Efficiency**—4 to 8 looms per weaver with higher individual loom efficiency; (4) **Economy**—Superior design eliminating undue wear and breakage; (5) **Convenience**—Height of loom reduced—labor saving devices for both weaver and fixer; (6) **Flexibility**—Fabrics ranging from 4 to 47 ounces being woven successfully; (7) **Loom Capacity**—52" to 92" between swords, 20 harness, 4 x 1 automatic, 2 x 1 automatic, 4 x 4 non-auto. Bobbins 8" x 1 1/8" or 8 3/4" x 1 1/2". Full beam 24" dia. Full cloth roll 16" dia.

Note superior design of new loom-side as compared to the old. Metal is distributed to provide strength and rigidity where most needed. Modern grinding methods produce a frame that is straight and true, and machined surfaces for all attaching parts.



OLD



NEW

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CROMPTON & KNOWLES JACQUARD & SUPPLY CO., PAWTUCKET, R. I.

Personal News

L. M. Pugh has been promoted from night to day overseer weaving, Peerless Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Ga.

R. S. Mitchem, formerly of Alexander City, Ala., is now overseer carding at Evansville, Ind.

G. H. Parker, of Macon, Ga., is now overseer second shift spinning, winding and spooling, Griffin Mills, Griffin, Ga.

John Faulkner has been promoted from second hand to overseer night weaving, Peerless Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Ga.

J. F. Cannon, Jr., youngest son of J. F. Cannon, of Concord, suffered a broken leg in a parachute jump in New York. He has been flying for several years.

D. D. Jones, formerly superintendent of Oconee Textiles, Inc., Westminster, S. C., has accepted a position with one of the mills in Greenville.

J. C. Moreland, of Kings Mountain, N. C., has accepted position as overseer spinning, Griffin Mills, Griffin, Ga.

R. A. Burt has resigned his position as overseer weaving, Peerless Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Ga., to accept a similar one with the Schoolfield plant of the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va.

Robert D. Porter has resigned his position with the steam engineering department of J. E. Serrine & Co., Greenville, mill engineers, to become chief engineer for the Burlington Mills. He will make headquarters in Greensboro.

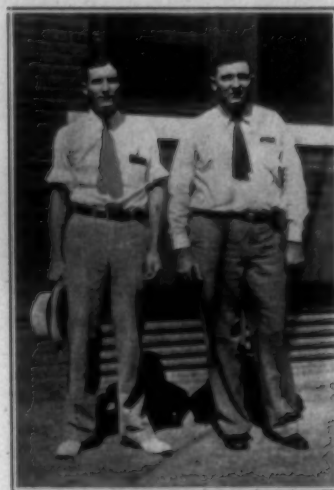
T. R. Kramer, who for the past eight years has been designer and production manager of the men's hose department, May Hosiery Mills, Burlington, N. C., will go to Hickory, N. C., about the first of the year. He is a member of the firm of Kramer, Hollar & Brown that is to start a hosiery finishing plant at Hickory.

Jim Miller has been placed in charge of engineering and service in the Carolinas and Virginia by H. & B. American Machine Company, and in the future will be connected with the recently opened Charlotte office, it was announced by J. W. Rimmer, manager.

Mr. Miller has been with the company for 26 years, and is well known among Southern textile mill executives. His transfer to the Charlotte office is a further

Mill Men Worth Knowing

A series of pictures taken at random by representatives of the Textile Bulletin.



Walter L. Hudson, Assistant Superintendent, and W. A. Hunt, Superintendent, Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga.

step in strengthening H. & B. field service in this territory, and it is believed that the announcement will be received with much gratification by customers in the three States.

Victor H. Berman, president of the Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J., recently gave a 15-minute radio talk over Station WAAT, Jersey City, on the subject, "The Chemist's Part in the Textile Industry." Following his speech, five more minutes were devoted to questions and answers.

Mr. Berman's speech was delivered for the arm-chair listener, written in a non-technical way in order to convey the story of textiles understandably.

Mr. Berman traced the history of textiles from the Stone Age to our modern civilization. Threaded through the talk, was the progress of the chemist in the fields of bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing. He took the listener through the various steps from raw product to finished goods.

He paid respect to the parts Scheele, Berthollet and Tenant played in the art of bleaching; Perkins in dyestuffs; Mercer in mercerizing, and Chardonnet in Rayons.

Mr. Berman's speech, given under the auspices of the Jersey City Kiwanis Club, was received with great interest by the listeners-in, because of its entertaining and instructive nature.

OBITUARY

W. C. HAMRICK

Gaffney, S. C.—W. C. Hamrick, former State Senator and prominent textile manufacturer, died Monday of a heart ailment which had kept him confined to his home for the past six months. He was 75 years old.

A native of Cleveland County, North Carolina, who came to South Carolina in the early days of the present century and developed extensive textile interests, Ham-

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QUALITY

SERVICE

rick held the distinction of having served in the Legislatures of both his native and adopted States.

He was Representative from Cleveland County in the North Carolina Legislature of 1889 and represented Cherokee County in the South Carolina Senate for the terms of 1927-30 and 1931-35, retiring last year.

Although he became one of Piedmont Carolina's most successful textile executives as president of the Hamrick chain of four mills here and one in Blacksburg, he did not enter the textile industry until comparatively late in life and after practicing as a physician for many years. His mills were Alma, Hamrick, Limestone, Musgrove, here, and Broad River at Blacksburg.

He was educated for the medical profession at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., from which he graduated in 1882. He practiced for several years at Shelby, N. C., and later came here and was prominent as a physician before giving up his practice to devote his full time to his textile business.

Until his health failed, Dr. Hamrick was active in the civic and political life of Gaffney and Cherokee County. He served several terms as chairman of the County Highway Commission, engaged in the banking business and was chairman of the trustees of Limestone College.

JOHN F. LOVE

Charlotte, N. C.—John Franklin Love, 69, a pioneer in the cotton manufacturing industry in Gastonia, died in a hospital here of acute heart dilation.

The son of R. C. G. Love and Susanne Rhyne Love, he was born in Gaston County April 18, 1866. He was married to Miss Sally Bryan, of Spartanburg, S. C., May 18, 1887.

Mr. Love was prominent for many years in the cotton textile industry in Gastonia. With the late George A. Gray he built the Loray Mills, now the property of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. The mill derived its name from the first two letters of Love's name and the last three of Gray's.

He moved to Charlotte in 1911 and due to ill health did not take an active part in the business life here.

Funeral services were held in Gastonia.

WALTER L. FORREST

Walter L. Forrest, aged 69, founder of the Crescent Hosiery Mill, Niota, Tenn., of which he was general manager for 30 years, died at his home there October 16th after an illness of two years.

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Analysis, Construction, Cost, Calculation and Weave
By ARTHUR H. SCHNELL

"Silk and Mixed Goods Analysis, Construction, Cost, Calculation, and Weave," by Arthur H. Schnell, Textile School Graduate, former New York Silk Expert, Practical Mill Man and Efficiency Expert, in two volumes, about 450 pages, with over 300 illustrations.

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Captain Smyth Celebrates 88th Birthday

(Continued from Page 8)

a dam and water power development were built four miles below Pelzer. Captain Smyth was a pioneer in this line and the idea of transmitting power by lines for a distance of four miles caused many to predict failure for the enterprise.

"The first 1,000 Draper automatic looms ever sold were also installed at Pelzer, and Captain Smyth was the first to use automatic tying-in machines.

PIONEERED IN THREE THINGS

"At Pelzer he pioneered in three things. The first incandescent lights ever installed in a mill were in the original Pelzer Mill, the first electric drives were installed in 1895, and the first Draper looms in 1881.

"Captain Smyth lived at Pelzer five years and then moved to Greenville, where he made his home 40 years.

"In order to give employees an opportunity to save money, he organized the Chicora Savings Bank. Without intention he became owner of 75 per cent of the stock of the *Greenville News*. This paper had 7,000 circulation and this was increased to 17,000 in the 17 years he owned the paper. He sold this paper in 1923 to its present owners.

"In 1899 he was asked to organize the Belton Mills. He organized this concern with a capital stock of \$700,000 and also assisted R. A. Lewis in the organization of the Bank of Belton, also in 1899. He was vice-president of this bank until the death of Lewis and he then was president until 1920. The Belton Mills were sold in 1920 and the bank in 1927 to the South Carolina State Bank.

"Due to his wide experience and recognized ability, he

has many times assisted in the organization and reorganization of cotton mills. Among those receiving his attention along this line were Grendel Mills, Greenwood; Ninety-Six Mills, Ninety-Six; Riverside Manufacturing Co., and Toxaway Mills, of Anderson; Anderson Phosphate & Oil Co., and the Anderson and Dunean Mills, Greenville.

"In 1907 he was instrumental in the development of the Belton Power Company, which was sold in 1915.

MANY BUSINESS CONNECTIONS

"Among the business connections he has held in his long life are: Director Brandon Mills, director Woodruff Mills, vice-president Williamston Mills, vice-president Watts Mills, director Saxon Mills, director Victor Mills, director Union Bleachery, director Alice Manufacturing Company, director Moneynick Oil Mills, director Ninety-Six Mills, Anderson Phosphate & Oil Co., Dunean and Conestee. He also has served as a director of half a dozen banks and at one time was a director in 36 corporations.

"In 1925 he had disposed of almost all of his real estate in South Carolina and was entirely without occupation. He sold his home and moved to his Flat Rock estate, 'Connemara,' which he had owned and used as a summer home 25 years.

"After coming to Henderson County he undertook the organization of the Balfour Mills, Inc., with \$400,000 capital stock. He has actively managed this concern since it opened for business. His only son, James Adger Smyth, who was associated with him at Balfour, died in 1928. Two grandsons, E. A. Smyth III, and Thomas Adger Smyth, are at present associated with him at Balfour.

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ECONOMY ON ALL TYPES OF
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THE AKRON BELTING COMPANY
AKRON, OHIO, U. S. A.

"In November, 1930, after the banking collapse in western North Carolina, Hendersonville was left without banking facilities. Captain Smyth and R. C. Clarke organized the State Trust Company. It was not captain's intention to again enter the banking business, but he took his step to give the city banking facilities. He has since disposed of his interest in the State Trust Company.

"He was largely responsible for the construction of a Sunday school building for the First Presbyterian church here, which is a memorial to his son. This building was practically a gift, the church contributing only a small sum for its erection.

HEADED SOUTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION

"Captain Smyth served as president of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina 14 years. He also has served as president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association. In 1896 he was appointed a member of the industrial commission by President McKinley and was the only Democratic member. He is an honorary life member of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association and honorary permanent vice-chairman of the Print Cloth Group of cotton manufacturers. He holds two honorary degrees from colleges, although he never attended school after he was 16. The Citadel conferred on him the degree of LL.D. and Presbyterian College of South Carolina, the degree of Litt.D.

"His estate, 'Connemara,' is one of the show places of Flat Rock. It was built and the grounds laid out under the direction of Col. C. G. Meminger, of Charleston, secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States. Here he has 400 acres and specializes in hogs, cattle, colts, poultry and turkeys.

"He has three daughters, Mrs. Margaret Smyth McKissick, of Greenville; Mrs. Annie Pierce Blake, of Belton, and Mrs. Sara Smyth Hudgens, of Hendersonville. There also are several grandchildren and great grandchildren.

"There are five Ellison Adger Smyths, as follows: Captain Smyth, Dr. Ellison Adger Smyth, a nephew, of the faculty of V. P. I.; Ellison Adger Smyth, a grandson, associated at Balfour; the Rev. Ellison Adger Smith, a Presbyterian minister in West Virginia, and Ellison Adger Smyth, great grandson, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Smyth III, of Hendersonville.

"In spite of his advanced age, Captain Smyth is a voluminous reader. He has never missed an opportunity to add to his store of knowledge. Reading and education are two of his hobbies. He was instrumental in the enactment of compulsory education and the registration of marriages and births in South Carolina. Before the establishment of labor laws he set up a system in his mills to prevent the employment of child labor. At Balfour he has established a library, from which 400 books are taken by his employees each month.

"Retiring by nature, he divides his time between the mill and his estate. Two of his constant companions at home are two Collie dogs, Mike and Laddie.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Production at the Piedmont Shirt Company plant in Greenville has been increased .75 per cent since January 1st, according to Shepard Saltzman, president. The plant is now employing 330 persons and producing 32,000 shirts weekly.

DANVILLE, VA.—The Dan City Silk Mills, reorganized, have reopened and it was announced that jobs for between 125 and 130 will be created during the next few days.

Crepe Fabrics

(Continued from Page 6)

per inch. Adding an ordinary allowance for width shrinkage the cloth finished would contain 282 plus 10 per cent, or 310 threads per inch. The cloth should be woven 282 minus 10 per cent in the reed. Most rayon fabrics, unless unusually fine sizes are used, would be too heavy if woven to maximum density (90 microns is the approximate diameter of a 100 denier rayon yarn).

Two hundred and eighty-two ends of 50 denier rayon, 43 inches in the reed, 110 yards warp length, would call for (282 x 43 x 110) divided by 89,290 or 14.9 pounds. The warp stretches considerable in processing.

GREENWOOD, S. C.—The Nantex Company is planning to install 125 new machines at once in its program of doubling the capacity of its plant in Greenwood, according to official announcement. The plan calls for the opening of a new factory in the building formerly occupied by the Greenwood Hosiery Mill. The plant now employs 125 women and by the middle of next February the number will be increased to such an extent that the payroll will average between \$3,200 and \$3,500 weekly.

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

President Graham Aids Socialists In Holding Meeting

PRESIDENT FRANK GRAHAM, of the University of North Carolina, goes to Chattanooga, Tenn., this week-end. He will be joined there by Norman Thomas and other radicals and will assist in putting over a Southern Conference of the League for Industrial Democracy. Originally organized as the Inter-collegiate Socialist League and operating as such for several years, it found that its name too plainly indicated its purpose and changed same to the "League for Industrial Democracy."

The motto of the organization is: "Production for use but not for profit," which is exactly the same as the plan under which the Soviet Government of Russia is attempting to function. As its motto indicates, it subscribes to the theory that no one should be allowed to make a profit by operating a manufacturing establishment, or a store or through engaging in any business or profession.

Its principal activities, in the past, have been to use affiliating college professors and radical lecturers to plant seeds of socialism and communism in the minds of college students, but the bold holding of a Southern Conference indicates that they have now produced enough radicals to be able to feel that they can come out into the open and fight a battle for "Production for use but not for profit," or in other words, for socialism.

President Frank Graham does not object to the profits of industry and business being taxed for the support of the University, nor does he

refuse to accept his salary, knowing that it comes partly from such sources, but he joins Norman Thomas and other radicals in a socialist meeting and thereby gives his support to an organization which has for its motto, "Production for use but not for profit."

Dr. Taylor Gets His Reward

IN a recent newspaper report from Washington, D. C., we read:

Dr. Carl C. Taylor has been designated by Secretary Wallace to head the division of Farm Population and Rural Life of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture.

At the same time it was announced that Dr. Taylor will also continue his duties as Director of the Rural Resettlement Division of the Resettlement Administration.

Dr. Taylor was formerly connected with N. C. State College and while there was accused of teaching socialism to his pupils. He made it a practice to bring to the college, as lecturers, outstanding radicals including Norman Thomas.

When he was dropped there was a great outcry by radicals and radical newspapers and David Clark was charged with the responsibility. The American Association of University Professors, habitual protectors of teachers of socialism and communism, attempted to force the college to reinstate him.

We are not surprised to hear that Dr. Taylor stands in great favor with the Brain Trust and we have been expecting that he would be rewarded for his radical activities at N. C. State College.

If the Administration wishes to spread socialistic ideas among the farmers they have the right man.

Spain's Big Cotton Crop

A SOMEWHAT lengthy report of a large increase in cotton growing in Spain has been sent out from Washington, D. C.

The report says that Spain's cotton crop this year is estimated at 8,157,887 kilograms as against 5,711,176 kilograms last year and 1,297,026 kilograms year before last.

That gives the impression of a very large cotton crop in Spain with the implication that we will soon lose our cotton growing industry.

An examination, however, shows that the figures relate to unginned cotton instead of lint and that the crop of 1935-36 is expected to reach 12,000 bales, whereas many counties in the United States have been paid "not-to-plant" acreage that would produce more than that number of bales.

Captain Smyth's Birthday

ON Saturday of this week, October 26th, Capt. Ellison A. Smyth, of Balfour, N. C., will celebrate his 88th birthday and will receive the congratulations of a host of friends and admirers.

Captain Smyth is regarded as the dean of Southern cotton manufacturers, and although he has not attended many meetings in recent years, his counsel and advice have been frequently sought.

A story of his interesting career is published on page 8 of this issue.

We join his many friends in wishing for him many more birthdays.

Other Evils To Remedy

COMMENT upon the action of the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, in announcing war upon Reds, the *Fayetteville* (N. C.) *Observer* says:

But Communists are not all that the American Federation of Labor should weed from its ranks.

First and foremost it should chase union officials who in order to glorify themselves call needless strikes and cause workers to lose wages when they know there is no chance of gaining advantages.

Secondly it should outlaw all persons with records of reputation of fraud and larceny from responsible positions.

Thirdly it should gain the sympathy of the public at large by honestly discountenancing all acts of violence.

Ask Your Congressman

SAMUEL CROWTHER, a magazine writer, suggests in the *Washington Post* that voters should contact with members of Congress, who are now at home, and ask them the following pertinent questions:

1. Did you read all the bills you voted for?
2. If not, which bills did you not read?
3. Did you understand all the bills you voted for?
4. If not, which bills did you not understand?
5. Why did you vote for any bills you did not understand?
6. Have you voted for any measures which you believe to be unconstitutional?
7. If so, define your understanding of your oath to support and defend the Constitution.
8. The first session of the Seventy-fourth Congress appropriated upwards of \$10,000,000,000. Explain where this money is coming from.

We agree with Mr. Crowther and suggest that this is a good time for the voters and taxpayers to do some "investigating."

Harvard Professor Changes His Mind

PROF. KIRLLEY F. MATHER of Harvard University recently announced that he would not take the oath to support the Constitution which a recently enacted Massachusetts law required of all teachers.

President Jas. B. Conant of Harvard then ordained that all citizen members of the faculty must either obey the new Massachusetts teachers' oath of loyalty law or else leave the campus.

Professor Mather then changed his mind because he did not wish to lose his job.

Present at the Boston meeting where Professor Mather proclaimed his intention of not subscribing to the oath was Representative Thomas A. Dorgan, author of the oath of loyalty law in the Massachusetts Legislature.

In response to Mr. Dorgan's searching questioning, Professor Mather—according to the reporters—"readily admitted" that he is a member of an organization described as the "American Society for Cultural Relations With Russia."

He also boasted that he belongs to the "Civil Liberties League."

McCormack-Dickstein committee of the House of Representatives, under date of December 29, 1934, says:

The American Section of the Society for Cultural Relations Between Russia and Foreign Countries, which has its headquarters at Moscow, is an acknowledged part of the Communist organization for international intrigue and propaganda.

The Lusk committee of the New York Legislature commented as long ago as 1928:

The American Civil Liberties Union, in the last analysis, is a supporter of all subversive movements.

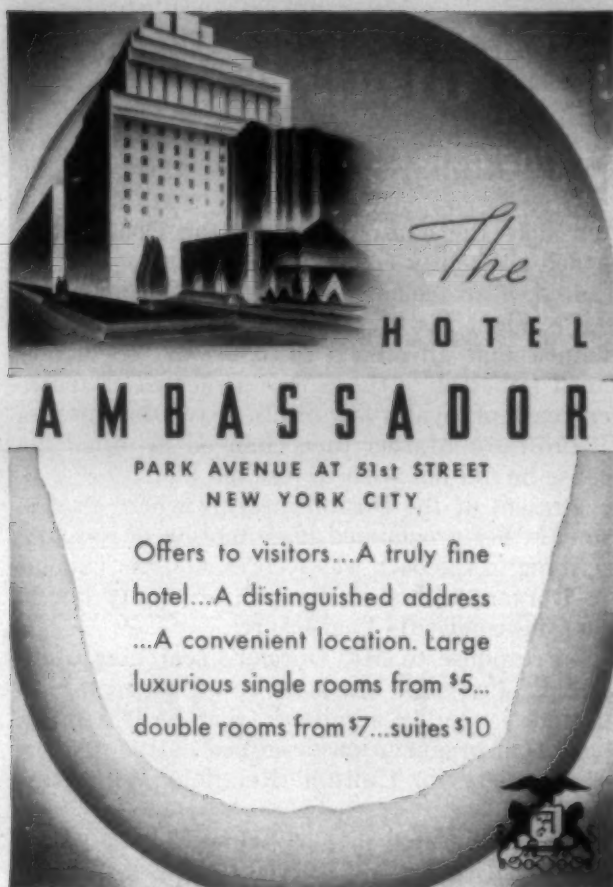
The connection of Professor Mather with communistic activities seems to be beyond question and it is significant that he objected to taking an oath of allegiance to his own country.

Most of the opposition to teachers and professors oaths have come from those who are connected with disloyal and subversive organizations.

Expect Sharp Retail Sales Gains

THE BROOKMIRE SERVICE predicts a sharp improvement in business, and says:

Retail sales in the remaining months of the year will probably rise to a level that will surprise even the optimistic; and after allowance for seasonal factors, this trend should continue into the coming year. Such sales should be made on a profitable basis, as a general rise in prices is also probable.



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LABORATORY-CONTROLLED COMPOUNDS

Mill News Items

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.—The Margrace Mill has placed orders with Borne, Scrymser Company, New York, for modern spraying equipment to meet improved picker processing of raw stock for the Novelite line of specialties.

MARION, S. C.—J. R. Cleemmons, as trustee in bankruptcy of Marion Manufacturing Company, at Marion, will sell at public auction at the mill office of the company, at Marion, at 11 a. m., November 12th, the entire plant of the company, embracing its cotton spinning mill plant having about 7,168 spindles, and including all real and personal property appertaining thereto. It is to be sold as a whole and free from liens, subject to the approval of the court.

HICKORY, N. C.—Kramer, Hollar and Brown, recently incorporated here, are to operate a hosiery finishing plant. It is expected to be in operation within the next several weeks.

W. L. Hollar, president of the Hollar Hosiery Mills, is one of the organizers as noted last week. T. R. Kramer, who has been designer and production manager of the men's hose department of May Hosiery Mills, Burlington, is another member of the firm. He is expected to come here about the first of the year.

GAINESVILLE, GA.—The Chicopee Cotton Mill has been closed and all its 750 operatives and officials were reported discharged. The closing is an aftermath of labor troubles.

N. L. Smith, president of the Chicopee Manufacturing Corporation, operators of the mill, commenting on the closing said:

"We just don't care to operate under the conditions existing here."

The mill, a unit of Johnson and Johnson, makers of surgical dressings and other hospital supplies, was shut down following a strike last August but resumed operations after two weeks. The flogging of two mill officials was reported recently.

A brief order posted at the mill read:

"This mill is hereby closed. Employment arrangements with all officials and operatives terminate today. The community store will remain open for 30 days, during which period limited credit will be extended to assist you while seeking employment."

Smith said he could not tell when the mill would reopen.

The mill was built in 1927 and became widely known as the "Model Mill City." Many of the workers affected by the order have been employed at the plant since its opening.

The mill, which operated throughout the general textile strike in 1934, had not been affected by labor trouble until the strike last August which spokesmen for the workers said resulted from the installation of a time-check system.

John Snead, time-service expert, was taken out on August 14th and whipped by a group of men. M. T. Grimes, general manager of the plant, reported he was seized by five men in front of his home the night of October 5th and carried to a rural church where he was beaten.

Mill News Items

HIGH POINT, N. C.—Directors of the Adams-Millis Corporation declared a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on common and \$1.75 on preferred stock, payable November 1st to stock of record October 25th.

LEXINGTON, S. C.—Orders have been placed with Borne, Scrymser Company, New York, for their standard spraying equipment to complete an installation at the Red Bank Mills.

STATESVILLE, N. C.—The Bloomfield Cotton Mill, which has been idle for the past five years, is starting up again under new management.

The work of overhauling and repairing the machinery is now in progress and it is expected that the plant will be in full operation in five or six weeks. The mill will employ from 100 to 120 people when it gets to running on full time.

The Abernethy-Houser Manufacturing Company, of Cherryville, are the new owners of the mill, as recently noted. W. M. McLeod, of Cherryville, is general superintendent, and H. L. Mayberry, of Statesville, is assistant superintendent.

Bibb Mfg. Co. Shows Loss

MACON, Ga.—W. D. Anderson, chairman of the board of directors of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, told the shareholders of that company in the annual meeting here that the company had lost \$251,837.52 during the last year. This was the first time in 24 years that the \$20,000,000 corporation had operated for a 12-month period at a loss, he stated.

Mr. Anderson presented the financial statement of the company at the meeting, which was held in the general offices here. The quarterly meeting of the board of directors preceded the session.

Chairman Anderson, in explaining what he said was the unfortunate out-turn of the year's operations, attributed the loss to the textile strike which occurred during the first month of the fiscal year, and to the adverse business conditions under which operations had been carried on throughout the entire 12 months. He stated that the textile strike probably cost the company at least a quarter of a million dollars.

He called attention to the effect of the drastic increases in cost of producing textiles of all kinds that had been effected by governmental act and intervention at a time when the country was in the throes of depression and lacked confidence to go ahead and do business in the normal way, and when there was less money to spend by the buying public than in normal times.

He stated that during the past year the company had suffered the full impact of all these adverse conditions and that in addition to all of these the processing tax exacted by the government on all cotton consumed, amounting to approximately \$21.00 per bale, had proved an intolerable burden, since the company had been forced, by reason of existing conditions, to absorb substantially all of it.

He stated that the processing tax which the Bibb Company had to pay the past year, and which it was unable to recover in the price of its goods, amounted to \$1,540,566.94, and that this tax amounted to 14.57 per cent of the sale value of the product.

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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Total sales of cotton gray goods last week were about equal to the week's output. The price situation was steady and strong, with advances noted in narrow sheetings. The volume done in finished lines was less than that of the previous week, but prices were firm. In fine goods, business was generally light except in the fancy constructions which sold well.

Print cloths were less active than sheetings, of which very large quantities were sold early in the week prior to the general advance. Sheetings have subsequently sold in good amounts at the higher prices, indicating that many buyers were uncovered against their needs, despite the active trading of the early part of the week.

No change developed on carded broadcloths, with only moderate sales reported. The 100x60s sold at 9c for spot and 8 $\frac{7}{8}$ c for later shipment and the 80x60s were moved at 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ c for late shipment, with quick goods held at 7c.

Heavy buying of narrow sheetings brought the aggregate for the market up to a very substantial volume, and advances in this division served only to slow down buying to a moderate extent. There were large sales at the higher prices.

Filling sateens continued in good demand, with the 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch styles generally not available for delivery before the end of the year. There was additional good business in part waste osnaburgs. Tobacco cloths were sold in substantial amounts at 37c a pound, and slight premiums were paid for quick deliveries of some styles.

Reports in the rayon cloth division refer to the demand for yardage being in process of improvement. By the close of last week buyers who waited for additional price easing concluded they had reached the point where precaution against lower quotations had gone far enough.

The outlook for the remainder of the year is considered very good. Sales during recent weeks have placed many mills in a well sold position and a marked shortage has developed in some lines. It is the general belief here that prices will soon show a further advance.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5 $\frac{1}{8}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Brown sheetings, standard	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	19
Denims	15
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dress ginghams	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
Staple ginghams	10

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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—The total volume of yarn business last week was very good. The market lacked large orders, but smaller orders came in very frequently. It is generally stated here that the market has now gotten into the hands of the spinners and that they are now in a position to control it. The stock situation continues very healthy from the spinners standpoint and deliveries are at a premium in a number of quarters.

The demand covered a wide range of yarn constructions and consumers in practically all divisions were in the market. Sales of carded knitting yarns to underwear knitters showed a good increase during the week, but knitting yarns are not yet moving as well as weaving counts.

Shipments of single combed have been running a bit larger than in two-ply, which represents a major swing upward in the production of yarns used by knitters over recent months. In former years the production of single combed was only about half that in two-ply, and early this year it was considerably larger in ply than single, but in the last month the picture changed and single is now in the lead.

Combed producers as a rule are willing to sell further ahead than carded. Some of the latter will not go beyond one to three months ahead, but many combed yarn contracts have been placed for four to six months ahead.

One of the heaviest buying movements in mercerized yarns in the last couple of years occurred in the last week, placing most processors in a comfortable position.

Knitters placed contracts for mercerized running six months ahead, sellers reporting that this business went on the basis of 68c to 70c for 60s two-ply, which is unchanged. They predict with this influx of orders and with combed yarns strong it will be necessary to advance prices.

Many mills are practically withdrawn from the market for any delivery, for their asking prices are fully 1c over the existing quotations and sometimes as much as 2c more on carded descriptions. These constitute examples which give rise to the conclusion that firmer trading levels are looked for within a comparatively short time. Orders were on hand for mills willing to accept them.

Southern Single Skeins			Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply		
8s	27½-28	30s	27½-28	36	-36½
10s	27½-28	40s	28-28½	42	-
12s	28-28½	40s ex.	28½-29	41	-42
14s	28½-29	50s	30½-31	48	-
20s	30½-31				
26s	33-33½				
30s	34½-35				
36s	38½-39				
40s	41				
Southern Single Warps			Carpet Yarns		
10s	27½-28		Tinged carpets, 8s, 3		
12s	28-28½		and 4-ply	24	-25½
14s	28½-29		Colored strips, 8s, 3		
16s	29½-30		and 4-ply	26	-
20s	30½-31		White carpets, 8s, 3		
26s	33-33½		and 4-ply	28	-
30s	34½-35				
40s	41				
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps			Part Waste Insulating Yarns		
8s	27½-28		8s, 2-ply	23½-24	
10s	28-28½		8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	24½-25	
12s	28½-29		10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	25½-26	
16s	30-30½		12s, 2-ply	26-26½	
20s	31-31½		16s, 2-ply	28-28½	
24s	33-33½		20s, 2-ply	29½-30	
26s	34-34½		30s, 2-ply	35½	
30s	36-36½				
36s	39½-40				
40s	42				
Southern Two-Ply Skeins			Southern Frame Cones		
8s	27½-28		8s	26½-27	
10s	28-28½		10s	27½-28	
12s	28½-29		12s	28-28½	
14s	29-29½		14s	28½-29	
16s	29½-30		16s	29-29½	
20s	31-31½		18s	29½-30	
24s	33-33½		20s	30-30½	
26s	34-34½		22s	31-31½	
30s	36-36½		24s	32-32½	
36s	39½-40		26s	33-33½	
40s	42		28s	34-34½	
			30s	34½-35	
			40s	41	

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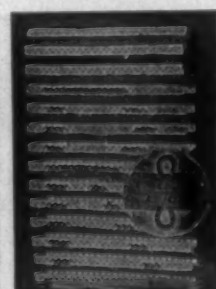
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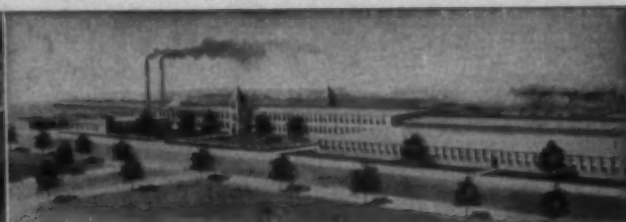
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Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

VARIOUS INDUSTRIES AND THE LARGEST PRODUCE MARKET IN THE SOUTH, NORRIS DAM A FEW MILES AWAY AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS AND ATTRACTIONS, MAKE THIS ONE OF THE LEADING SOUTHERN CITIES.

There is an atmosphere of good will at Knoxville that makes a big impression on visitors. People put themselves to any amount of trouble to answer questions, give directions, and offer assistance. For instance, a filling station manager on the outskirts of the city, finding that I was not familiar with the place, suggested that I leave my car in his care, and go sight-seeing by street car. Also invited me to leave the car with him at night if I should go to the Fair. I did so, and on my return found the car brushed up, tires checked, radiator filled and no charges.

Knoxville people are so nice, and enjoy doing favors so much, that one gets bewildered that the favor was the other way! The business section is very congested. Streets narrow, but there are no "thirty minutes" parking places. One hour, anywhere, you can find a stopping place. People jostle each other good naturedly and smile happily.

At once place, Mrs. Bingham and I stopped for a cold drink, and got a tall ice tea glass of coca-cola for a nickle. Have priced things all over the South, and am bound to say that when it comes to dry goods, one can pay the sales tax in Charlotte, and get things as cheaper or cheaper than in other States. When I make this assertion outside of N. C., am told that I "just know where and how to shop advantageously" in my own home town.

I suppose that everybody who visits Knoxville goes out to see the town of Norris and Norris Dam. A crowd of us, including Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Bingham, of the Brookside Mills, drove to the dam on Sunday afternoon. A lot has been accomplished since a year ago when I saw it the first time.

The Tennessee Valley Authority (called T. V. A.) is working out a wonderful program for this section of the country, embracing land classification, improvement of agriculture, development of domestic industries, development of power resources, maximum flood control, promotion of reforestation and conservation and utilization of mineral and other natural products.

THE TENNESSEE VALLEY FAIR

Never anywhere else have I seen anything to compare with the annual fair at Knoxville, and am glad that my work carries me there at the right time to attend it each year. Twice now, it has been my pleasure to visit the

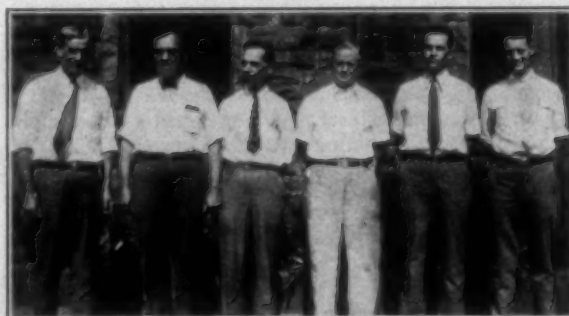
grand exhibits as a guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Bingham, who always have tickets to everything worth seeing in the entire place. It would take up too much time and space to begin to tell about the amazing displays of every kind of work done on farms and in the homes of the progressive people in this section of the South.

I could go on and on, enumerating attractions and things of interest in and about Knoxville, but must get back to

BROOKSIDE MILLS

Wellington Mills, Brookside Division, is the proper name. One of the nicest exhibits at the fair was from these mills, and was no doubt a revelation to even many of the citizens of Knoxville. Often one goes galavanting all over the country to "see the sights" when even better and more attractive things are overlooked right at home.

Brookside Mill, as most people call it, has its share of



OVERSEERS AT BROOKSIDE MILLS

Left to Right—David Beanland, Master Mechanic; B. W. Bingham, Overseer Carding; G. R. Goodwin, Overseer Spinning; Albert Ashton, Overseer Weaving; Claude R. Bolding, Designer, and G. W. Leister, Overseer Cloth Room.

the courteous and friendly people. Mr. Arthur L. Emery, agent, was away at the time of my visit, much to my disappointment. But genial R. T. McWade, superintendent, was on the job and his office is a good place to rest.

We have a nice bunch of subscribers at this place, taking in all the overseers and a lot of progressive second hands, section men, etc., in the card room where B. W. Bingham, a real live wire, is overseer. This is one group that reads and keeps posted. L. C. Dale, Geo. H. McNabb and J. P. Walker, second hands; J. B. Newcomb, Harrison Mayes, I. L. Ashe, J. M. Nichols, Floyd W.

Spears, I. E. Dunlap, John L. Haynes and Elijah Foust, section men in various departments of the card room; Festus Turner, overseer combers; L. L. Yates, comber man; C. V. Burns, roving sizer; F. V. Birdwell, frame man; R. P. Crowder, head card grinder; L. S. Petty, Fred C. Brewer, A. S. Capps, John L. Perry, Geo. W. Summey, Albert M. Spears, John E. Day, J. E. White and Harrison L. Capps are the progressive card grinders.

G. R. Goodwin is overseer spinning; H. H. Hutchens is one of the second hands; we should have a lot more readers in the spinning and weave room.

Probably we can introduce these overseers to our readers through pictures, if the cut has been made—which we have been waiting for. Anyway, they are a splendid, friendly bunch, but when it comes to 100 per cent co-operation, the card room help can be depended on, and Mr. Bingham is justly proud of them. So are we.

Will tell you about the boys at Cherokee Spinning Mill next week—and, believe me, that is one delightful place to visit.

HIGH SHOALS, N. C.

JACKSON MILLS No. 3

This mill, recently purchased by the Jackson Mills Company, with Mr. Alfred Moore, of Wellford, S. C., president and treasurer; C. L. Chandler, vice-president; S. E. Anderson, secretary and assistant treasurer, and S. R. Power, superintendent, has taken on new life and giving employment to many happy operatives who have been without work for a long time.

Machinery is being started up as fast as it can be made ready, and when everything gets straightened up this will be one of the nicest mills in this section of the State.

Overseers on first shift are: L. H. Miller, carder; J. W. Starnes, spinner; A. Bellew, weaver; O. H. Dillard, cloth room; V. B. Lindsay, master mechanic; C. F. Kanipe, yard man.

On second shift, J. W. Clark is carder; W. O. Long, spinner; C. H. Keener, weaver.

Am hoping to visit this mill again when it gets going full capacity.

PALMETTO, GA.

PALMETTO COTTON MILLS, INC.—W. R. Thomason, Supt.

That boy of mine—the one with the Charlie Chaplin mustache—has been beating my time and getting around to some of my favorite mills before I could reach them, and Palmetto is one of the places. But I slipped it over on him this time, and was glad to find that my friends had not forgotten me.

Superintendent Thomason and all the overseers have been here since “before the war”—that is, the World War, and Old Father Time seems to have passed them by when distributing gray hair and wrinkles. They all look young and happy. The mill runs right along, no trouble at all, and employees glad of the chance to make an honest living.

W. F. Hutcherson, overseer carding, showed me his up-to-date picker room, which has three complete, one-process pickers turning out perfect work. J. J. Jones is second hand in first shift carding, and R. W. Butler, fixer. On second shift, Ray Lassiter is carder and J. L. Webster, card grinder.

J. E. Boynton, overseer spinning, has been on the job 39 years. Helped to build and start the mill, if I remember correctly. He was convalescing after a serious illness. Went out to his house to see him and he was looking fine. C. Harcourt is second hand on first shift spinning and W. C. Smith on second shift.

G. I. Rogers is overseer weaving, with Wyatt Rogers, second hand on first shift; C. E. Turner, weaver on second shift. Harvey Bowen, overseer the cloth room, with Lorenzo Bates, second hand. R. L. Bentley, master mechanic, has been here 35 years and doesn't look much older.

W. R. Thomason, the jolly superintendent, has been here 23 years, has plenty of pep and can out walk the “walkinest man there is.” Many thanks to him and his splendid overseers for a pleasant visit.

LUPTON CITY, TENN.

DIXIE MERCERIZING CO.

This mill is listed in Clark's Directory as being in Chattanooga, with Superintendent W. N. Thomas in charge of spinning, and P. F. O'Neill in charge of mercerizing. The mercerizing plant is in Chattanooga, but the spinning plant is a few miles out, the postoffice being “Lupton City.”

If they keep on adding to this plant the next few years like they have the past few, they will probably reach Chattanooga suburbs.

H. M. Miles is overseer carding; C. O. Morgan, graduate of Ga. Tech, night carder; R. F. Gardner, overseer spinning, is a Carolina man, and one of our good friends. W. F. Ledbetter, second hand in No. 1 and No. 3; J. D. Miller, second hand in No. 2 and No. 4, and one of the greatest singers in Tennessee.

The ball team at this place won the championship in the Industrial League. When these folks start out to win, they don't fail.

A bank has been organized here, and all the directors and officers are employees of the mill. They no longer need to borrow money from loan sharks who charge over-high interest.

“Industrial Loan Bank” is the name of this organization, and 72 operatives have shares in it. Money is loaned at 6 per cent.

This is a very attractive place, with everything modern and conveniently located. There is always something new being added, and taken as a whole, with the pretty mill (which is 1,100 feet long), and remarkably clean, Lupton City is a delightful town.

Was sorry to miss seeing the superintendent Mr. W. N. Thomas, who could not be located.

J. L. Ledbetter, section man, and G. S. Bridges, overhauler, are among our new subscribers here.

EGAN, GA.

MARTEL MILLS CORP.

Hap hoped to find General Superintendent T. W. Haddle at this plant but he was busy at the Douglasville plant which was about to start up after quite a long rest. However, Fred S. Rush, the genial young assistant superintendent, gave me a cordial welcome and his subscription.

V. A. Pharr is overseer carding and spinning; J. W. Ballentine, overseer weaving, and F. C. Simpson, master mechanic.

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West Attacks Process Tax

Martinsville, Va.—Robert R. West, president of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, of Danville and Schoolfield, speaking before the annual convention of the Virginia Manufacturers' Association here, declared the Federal processing tax is "extra-legal and vicious and provides the Administration with wide discretion to use Federal funds which constitutionally it has not the right to use."

Mr. West stated that the Danville textile corporation pays from \$150,000 to \$175,000 a month to the Government in processing taxes, and that it has, like many other industries, filed a suit to recover \$3,460,000 so far paid out in the form of the new levy.

Mr. West emphasized that the tax has inflicted monetary demands on the industry accompanied by a lifting of the price of cotton goods to the consumer public. He predicted serious consequences if the system now before the courts is not declared unconstitutional.

He admitted that it had been successful in increasing the purchasing power of the farmer, also that it has not resulted in the increasing of any imports of textiles from other countries, because over and above the regular import tariffs the processing tax is levied as a measure of protection to domestic manufacturers. He said that the mere fact that the processing tax has been beneficial is no issue at all when the legality of the act itself is in question.

"It can readily be seen that the processing tax as applied," he said, "is nothing other than a sales tax on the commodity. It amounts to approximately 33 1-3 per cent of the value of the commodity and to 10-15 per cent of the value of finished goods. The processing tax device momentarily conceals the nature of the tax by the fact that when the

manufacturer who is supposed to have unlimited resources is called upon for the primary payment he is forced to assume liability for the tax, profit or loss notwithstanding.

"The manufacturer is expected to pass the tax on in the form of correspondingly higher prices for his product, but whether or not he does pass it on, or whether or not as a matter of practice he is able to pass it on, has no bearing at all on his liability to pay the tax."

Assessments Off On Cotton Mills

Gaffney, S. C.—The total assessed valuation of cotton mills in Cherokee County, as fixed by the South Carolina Tax Commission, dropped \$163,700 for this year as compared with last year. The total in 1934 was \$2,338,000. This year it is \$2,174,000.

The assessment list received by County Auditor Poole Harvey from the commission showed reductions granted seven mills while the valuation of one, the Gaffney Manufacturing Company, was increased \$39,200 over last year. The reductions for the seven mills totaled \$202,900, making a net decrease of \$163,700. No changes were made in the assessments of the Irene Finishing Works and Irene Mills, pending the outcome of sale proceedings now under way.

A list of the mills showing the 1934 assessment first, with the new assessment next, and the net change follows:

Alma, from \$315,000 to \$285,000; decrease \$30,000.

Broad River, from \$133,700 to \$120,000; decrease \$13,700.

Derry Damask, from \$23,500 to \$17,500; decrease \$6,000.

Gaffney, from \$739,600 to \$778,800; increase \$39,200.

Hamrick, from \$275,000 to \$230,000; decrease \$45,000.

Henrietta, from \$245,000 to \$225,000; decrease \$20,000.

Irene Finishing, from \$30,000 to \$30,000; no change.

Irene, from \$83,000 to \$83,000; no change.

Limestone, from \$275,000 to \$225,000; decrease \$50,000.

Musgrove, from \$200,000 to \$165,000; decrease \$35,000.

Vogue, from \$18,200 to \$15,000; decrease \$3,200.

Auditor Harvey expects to have the assessment totals for real estate and personal property for this year in hand in a short time.

Supreme Court To Review Prison Goods Sale Case

Washington. — Legislation passed by Congress to permit the States to bar prison-made goods of another State was assured Supreme Court consideration when the tribunal decided to review the conviction in Cleveland, Ohio, of Asa H. Whitfield, agent for the State of Alabama, on charges of selling shirts made in the Wetumpka, Ala., prison.

The appeal represents a renewed effort by Alabama to maintain her \$3,000,000 prison labor industry devoted to growing potatoes and cotton, spinning textiles and manufacturing work clothing. The Southern State tried in 1932 to challenge the right of other States to bar or restrict the sale of her prison output. The Supreme Court disposed of the case without passing directly on the issue.

The present and previous lawsuit center their attack on validity of the Hawes-Cooper Act, passed early in the depression to help preserve private industry from the inroads of prison labor.

New Xmas Portfolio By Hinde & Dauch

"Xmas Merchandising Ideas" is the title of a special Xmas portfolio produced by the Hinde & Dauch Paper Co., Sandusky, Ohio, which effectively illustrates a group of merchandising suggestions — each one made of corrugated fibre board.

Manufacturers of products selling through retail stores will find this folder especially interesting. A copy may be obtained by writing direct to the company, addressing your request to the attention of the advertising department.

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The Cotton Tolerance Export Plan

(Continued from Page 3)

comparison with the tremendous results that can accrue—it is small also compared with the sum that was contemplated as our due by those who originated this legislation.

REALITIES AND 75 NEW PROJECTS

The immediate effect of the implementing of this law into practical reality will be that it will provide a means for the restoration to us of the upwards of 600 million yards of exports which we enjoyed in the 1929 period. It will enable the Administration to begin to deal in realities.

With unmatched earnestness and sincerity the Administration has been seeking to promote recovery and provide relief. I have had the privilege of working with WPA, and in common with thousands of good Americans sympathize with the trying, harrowing difficulties of the problem that confronts us. The committees in different sections of the country are at their wits' end to find projects that can be carried through successfully. The program that we here outline will help solve this problem.

Here we have more than 75 projects of outstanding merit, rich in their prospect of promise and performance. I have here a list, prepared by the Department of Com-

merce, of more than 75 countries where our textile trade has dwindled to a vanishing point. In these countries we have lost in the 1929-1934 period more than 60 per cent of our textile exports. These countries represent 75 new, sound projects that can furnish both re-employment and relief. Give us the equalization tolerance that we need to face our competitors and we can get these markets back—and then some.

THE TEN PRINCIPLES OF FAITH

In a word, here are the ten principles of faith of the Cotton Tolerance Plan:

1. It will mean taking thousands of textile workers off relief, and putting them back at their jobs.
2. It will mean sound, sensible re-employment on a steady, recurring basis, producing goods that are useful.
3. It will segregate this production and keep it out of conflict with going domestic industry.
4. It will mean the surest and safest method of distributing American cotton throughout the world markets, and thwart the efforts of our competitors to divert the trend to inferior cotton grown in other countries.
5. It will mean the restoration of confidence in textile institutions and cotton garment factories in more than 40 States of the Union.
6. It will provide a cure for the inferiority complex and defeatist attitude in our textile exports that like a creeping paralysis has threatened to destroy it.
7. It will mean the building of an open highway for the distribution of American cotton products throughout the world.
8. It will mean more than a breathing spell. It will be life insurance for the industry, and the government will enjoy the dividends.
9. It will start a trend away from the "stop-gap" expedients we have had to employ during the emergency period, and usher in a new era of constructive re-employment that will be enthusiastically received by all American business men.
10. It will bring nation-wide confidence in the Administration.

IT CAN NOW BE DONE—AND WE WILL DO IT

Thus, it can be done. These results are ahead of us if the Secretary of Agriculture will put into practice what Congress has declared in principle—a cotton goods export tolerance. We want to establish here our keen and abiding urge that American textile exports as an enterprise shall not die, and that the provision made by the Congress of the United States for bringing it back to life shall be made effective. As a united industry we declare that it would be a calamity to all of our institutions if this law, this co-operation vouchsafed us by the Congress were to die of neglect or indifference.

We now most respectfully plead for the consideration that our export crisis warrants. Our case is clear. The facts are compelling. We appeal to our government to justify our faith, and help us meet our problem in the spirit of devotion and loyalty that we have always shown to the Administration.

In the dark and dismal days when President Roosevelt took charge of our destiny, our industry was first and foremost in its devotion and self-sacrifice to the cause of recovery. We are quite consistent in now asking for an opportunity to be first to prove that sane, sound and steady re-employment in private industry can be ushered in, and maintained, through co-ordinating the intent of Congress with immediate action on the cotton tolerance from the Secretary of Agriculture.

And ours will be the first industry to prove that "it can now be done."



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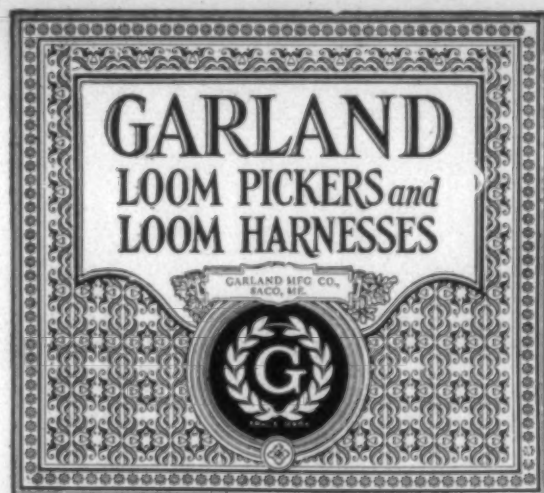
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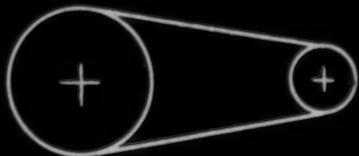
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